

CHINESE ROMANIZATION POLICIES FOR CATALOGING CHINESE MATERIAL

Revised May 15, 2003

Separation of Syllables

Separate the romanization of each Chinese character with a space, except as directed below. This includes corporate names, terms of address and titles of royalty. Do not join syllables of general, non-specific geographic terms.

1. Terms of address. A term of address may follow a surname, a courtesy name, or another appellation. Separate syllables in the term of address. If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form, as a forename (see below).

Certain terms, such as 先生 (xian sheng) are sometimes used as terms of address, and sometimes as forenames (i.e., pseudonyms or pen names). When they are used as terms of address, separate syllables; however, when they are used as forenames, romanize the name in running form (see Connection of syllables, section 1A).

When establishing a forename followed by a term of address, a title of position or office, enter under the forename. Refer from the name in direct order.

白沙先生

Romanize name as:	Baisha xian sheng
Heading established as:	Chen, Xianzhang, \$d 1428-1500
Give reference as:	Baisha xian sheng, \$d 1428-1500
Also give reference as:	Baisha, \$c xian sheng, \$d 1428-1500

When establishing names that consist of a surname followed by a term of address, follow AACR2 rule 22.15A by adding the word or phrase to the surname. Separate the term of address from the surname with a comma in the heading. Refer from the name in direct order.

林老师

Romanize name as:	Lin lao shi
Heading established as:	Lin, \$c lao shi
Give reference as:	Lin lao shi

韋大夫

Romanize name as:	Wei dai fu
Heading established as:	Wei, \$c dai fu
Give reference as:	Wei dai fu

2. Titles, and titles of royalty. Syllables in a title should be separated and written in lower-case. If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form, as a forename. An epithet is separated from the name of a person, using lower case letters and separated syllables.

Follow AACR2 rule 22.12 when establishing names that include titles of nobility and terms of honor. Note that this rule applies to names that consist of a surname and a title, or a forename and a title. Names with titles will be established as: Name, \$c title. Examples of Chinese titles include: *fei* and *gui fei*.

董鄂妃

Romanize name as: Donge fei
Heading established as: Donge, \$c fei, \$d 1638-1660
Give reference as: Donge fei, \$d 1638-1660

楊貴妃

Romanize name as: Yang gui fei
Heading established as: Yang, \$c gui fei, \$d 719-756
Give reference as: Yang gui fei, \$d 719-756

Headings for persons with the highest royal status are established according to AACR2 rule 22.16A1. Enter the name in direct order.

慈禧皇太后

Romanize name as: Cixi huang tai hou
Heading established as: Cixi, \$c Empress dowager of China, \$d 1835-1908
Give references as: Cixi, \$c huang tai hou, \$d 1835-1908
Cixi huang tai hou, \$d 1835-1908

秦始皇帝

Romanize name as: Qin shi huang di
Heading established as: Qin shi huang, \$c Emperor of China, \$d 259-210 B.C.
Give reference as: Qin shi huang di, \$c Emperor of China, \$d 259-210 B.C.

楊太后

Romanize name as: Yang tai hou
Heading established as: Yang, \$c Empress, consort of Song Ningzong, Emperor of China, \$d 1162-1233
Give references as: Yang, \$c tai hou, \$d 1162-1233
Yang tai hou, \$d 1162-1233

3. General, non-specific geographic terms. Some terms have both general and specific usage, depending upon context. For example, when the term 东北 refers to the direction northeast, or, in a general way, to the Northeast, separate syllables; when it is used to refer specifically to Manchuria, capitalize and join syllables.

华东	Hua dong
西北	xi bei
东北	dong bei
陕北	Shan bei

But:
东北林学院

Dongbei lin xue yuan

Connection of syllables.

1. Join together (without spaces or hyphens) the syllables associated with multi-character surnames and given names. Also join together given names, Buddhist names, courtesy names, etc., in more than one syllable. For example:

孫中山	Sun Zhongshan
歐陽修	Ouyang Xiu
司馬相如	Sima Xiangru
尼克森	Nikesen
康有爲	Kang Youwei

- 1A. Forenames, given names, courtesy names. A forename does not include a person's surname. Only capitalize the first letter of a forename. If a term appearing as an integral part of a name is not a title or term of address, romanize the name in running form.

Certain terms, such as 先生 (xian sheng) are sometimes used as terms of address, and sometimes as forenames (i.e., pseudonyms or pen names). When they are used as forenames, romanize the name in running form (see Connection of syllables, section 1A); however, when they are used as terms of address, separate syllables (see Separation of syllables, section 1A).

There are many sorts of Chinese forenames. It is frequently difficult to clearly divide syllables because the structure or origin of terms, or the meanings of the characters themselves, are obscure. Therefore, to promote consistent application and to save time, all forenames will be romanized with connected syllables, leaving no space between them. Alternative forms of access may be given for the form which a cataloger feels that a user might employ to find a name (for example, romanized form, Wugangzhuren; possible reference, Wugang zhuren)

無名氏

Romanize name as:	Wumingshi
Heading established as:	Wumingshi, \$c pseud. (AACR2 compatible heading)

梧崗主人

Romanize name as:	Wugangzhuren
Heading established as:	Wugangzhuren

雲谷老人

Romanize name as:	Yungulaoren
Heading established as:	Zhu, Xi, \$d 1130-1200
Give reference as:	Yungulaoren, \$d 1130-1200

孔子

Romanize name as:	Kongzi
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Heading established as: Confucius
Give reference as: Kongzi

老子

Romanize name as: Laozi
Heading established as: Laozi

浩然

Romanize name as: Haoran
Heading established as: Haoran, \$d 1932-

1B. Married women. Separate and capitalize family names. **Connect the syllables of the forename, and capitalize only the first letter.**

蔣宋美齡

Romanize name as: Jiang Song Meiling
Heading established as: Jiang Song, Meiling, \$d 1897-

陳趙月英

Romanize name as: Chen Zhao Yueying
Heading established as: Chen Zhao, Yueying, \$d 1914-

1C. Fictional characters. The names of fictional characters are romanized in the same manner as those of real people.

駱駝祥子

Luotuo Xiangzi

秦可卿

Qin Keqing

1D. Names of persons of religious vocation. Separate a term of address from a family name or forename. **Syllables of a term of address should be written separately and in lower case. In a heading or reference, the term of address should appear in the \$c subfield, following the surname or forename. See AACR2 rule 22.16D for instructions on headings for persons of religious vocation.**

惠能

Romanize name as: Huineng
Heading established as: Huineng, \$d 638-713

釋吉藏

Romanize name as: shi Jizang
Heading established as: Jizang, \$d 549-623
Give references as: Jizang, \$c shi, \$d 549-623
Jizang shi, \$d 549-623
Shi Jizang, \$d 549-623

智顗大師

Romanize name as: Zhiyi da shi
Heading established as: Zhiyi, \$d 538-597

中华人民共和国	Zhonghua Renmin Gongheguo
朝鲜民主主义人民共和国	Chaoxian Minzhu Zhuyi Renmin Gongheguo
中華民國	Zhonghua Minguo
民国档案与民国史学术讨论会论文集	Minguo dang an yu Minguo shi xue shu tao lun hui lun wen ji
俄国戏剧史概要	Eguo xi ju shi gai yao

2B. Generic terms for geographical features are capitalized and separated from the names of the features. **Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language.** Place names should be systematically romanized in descriptive strings. Please note that the romanization in headings may vary from systematic form. For example, 长江口 is systematically romanized as Chang Jiang Kou, but the heading has been established as Changjiang Kou (China), following the form recommended by GEOnet.

海南岛	Hainan Dao
太平洋	Taiping Yang
长江	Chang Jiang
长江口	Chang Jiang Kou
长江大饭店	Chang Jiang da fan dian
汾河	Fen He
汾河水库	Fen He Shuiku
梵净山	Fanjing Shan
梵净山自然保护区	Fanjing Shan Ziran Baohuqu
黄土高原	Huangtu Gaoyuan
印度半島	Yindu Bandao

2C. Two-syllable place names, in which the second syllable is a generic term. Separate and capitalize the generic term for the jurisdiction. **Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language.**

吳縣	Wu Xian
祁縣	Qi Xian

2D. Place names consisting of more than two syllables. Separate and capitalize a generic term for the jurisdiction. **Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language.**

安徽省	Anhui Sheng
广州市	Guangzhou Shi
高雄市	Gaoxiong Shi
宝山区	Baoshan Qu
鹿港镇	Lugang Zhen
翠亨村	Cuiheng Cun
商丘地区	Shangqiu Diqu
甘南藏族自治州	Gannan Zangzu Zizhizhou

2E. Obsolete terms for administrative units are romanized in the same manner as the names of contemporary places.

福寧州	Funing Zhou
昌平州	Changping Zhou
錦州府	Jinzhou Fu
安順府	Anshun Fu

2F. Names of non-Chinese jurisdictions are romanized in the same manner as the names of Chinese jurisdictions.

加州	Jia Zhou
紐約市	Niuyue Shi
亞洲	Ya Zhou
東南亞	Dong nan Ya

2G. Terms for archaeological sites, bridges, and other constructions of geographic extent are capitalized and separated from the names themselves. Individual syllables of multi-syllable generic terms are connected together. **Refer to GEOnet (GNS) to identify generic terms for place names, or do so using one's knowledge of the Chinese language. Place names should be systematically romanized in descriptive strings. Please note that the romanization in headings may vary from systematic form. For example, 黃壁庄水库 is systematically romanized as Huangbi Zhuang Shuiku, but the subject heading has been established as Huangbizhuang Dam (China), based on the form Huangbizhuang Shuiku, which is recommended by GEOnet.**

瀘州長江大橋	Luzhou Chang Jiang Daqiao
黃壁庄水庫	Huangbi Zhuang Shuiku
京杭運河	Jing Hang Yunhe

2H. Names of buildings and other constructions of less than geographic extent. Syllables are separated and not capitalized, except for proper nouns.

黃鶴樓	Huang he lou
聖果寺	Sheng guo si

2I. Names of continents and regions. Generic terms are separated and capitalized in the names of continents and regions. Distinguish when a term refers to a region, and when it refers to direction or position.

亞洲	Ya Zhou
東南亞	Dong nan Ya
北美洲	Bei Mei Zhou
東北	dong bei (when referring to direction or position)

But:

東北	Dongbei (when referring to the particular area formerly known as Manchuria)
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2J. Personal names appearing as part of geographic names are romanized in the same manner as all other personal names.

張自忠路	Zhang Zizhong Lu
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3. Join together transliterations of two or more characters comprising the names of racial, linguistic, or tribal groupings of mankind. Join the term zu (for tribe or people) to a name

only in proper names of places.

基督徒	Jidu tu
桐城派	Tongcheng pai
毛南族	Maonan zu
美国人	Meiguo ren
客家话	Kejia hua
苗族风情录	Miao zu feng qing lu

But:

德宏傣族景颇族自治州	Dehong Daizu Jingpozu Zizhizhou
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4. Add an apostrophe before joined syllables that begin with a vowel in cases of ambiguity.
For example:

長安市	Chang'an Shi <i>to distinguish it from</i> Changan Shi
延安市	Yan'an Shi <i>to distinguish it from</i> Yanan Shi
张章昂	Zhang Zhang'ang <i>to distinguish it from</i>
张占钢	Zhang Zhangang
劉正安	Liu Zheng'an <i>to distinguish it from</i>
刘镇干	Liu Zhengan
王健安	Wang Jian'an <i>to distinguish it from</i>
王佳南	Wang Jianan

But:

雲谷老人	Yungulaoren (<i>not</i> Yun'gulaoren)
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